



# AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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## Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

### MILLIONS FOR PROBES

Congress has set aside about \$2,800,000 for investigations this year. The largest amount—\$350,000—will be used to study charges of "racketeering" on the part of certain labor officials. Other funds will be used to look into reasons behind recent gasoline price boosts, the progress of our preparedness programs, and many other matters.

### LEARNING RUSSIAN

About 180 colleges throughout the country now give instruction in Russian—a record number. A few high schools are also beginning to provide this course.

Despite the increase in the number of colleges offering Russian, such languages as French, German, and Spanish are still the most popular foreign tongues in our schools.

### FILMS FOR REDS

American movie producers are finding good customers for their films in countries behind the Iron Curtain. Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and other communist-dominated lands are buying a substantial number of American-made movies.

### U. S. PAVILION AT BRUSSELS

A giant circular building of plastic and gold-colored steel will house Uncle Sam's exhibits at the world's fair to be held in Brussels, Belgium, in 1958. The structure, which is to be 340 feet across and 95 feet high, will be the largest of its kind in the world.

### VALUABLE LIBRARY

The Library of Congress has a vast collection of books and other items valued at around 2¼ billion dollars. The nation's No. 1 library has well over 35,000,000 items, including such rare articles as a Gutenberg Bible.

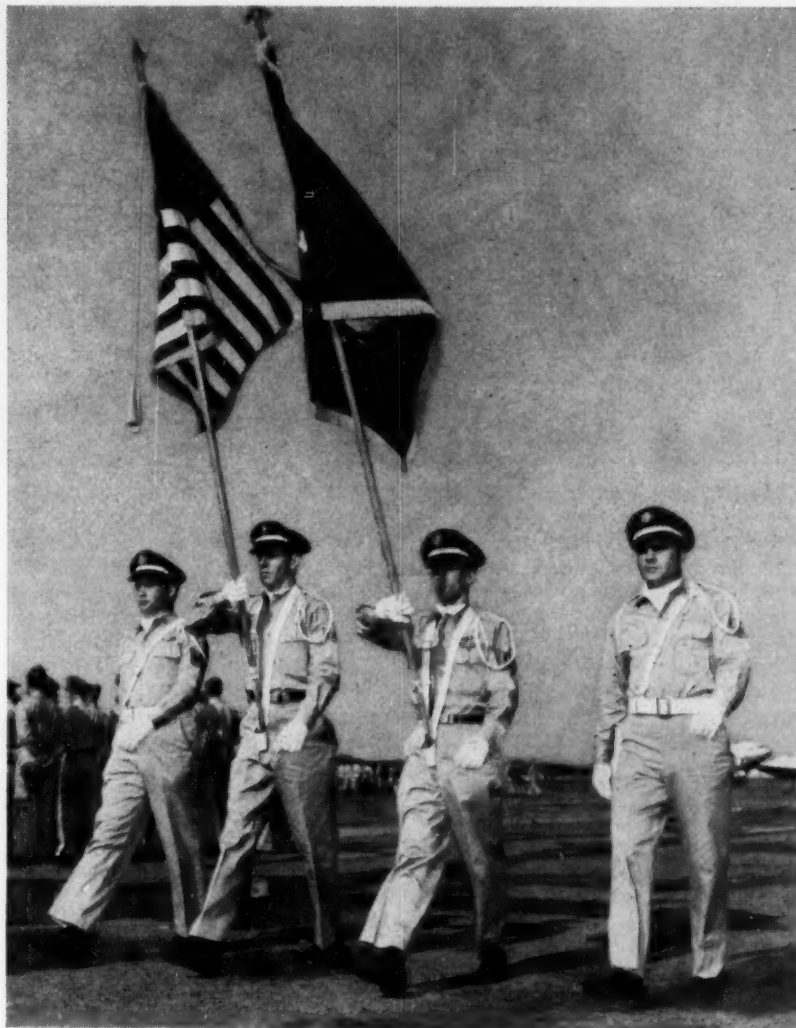
Among other treasures are the personal papers of many of America's great statesmen, photographs of the American scene from the earliest days of the camera to the present, and a large collection of phonograph records.

### TRAINING FOR TECHNICIANS

An old army barracks in Libya now serves as a training center for technicians—the first of its kind in the North African land. Experts from 9 different countries, including the United States, offer instruction at the center. Modern American-made equipment is used for training purposes at the school.

### TOURISTS IN ALASKA

The tourist business broke all records in Alaska during 1956. Visitors spent some \$12,000,000 in the northern territory last year. Until the past 2 years, gold mining was Alaska's biggest business. But in both 1955 and 1956, gold mining earned only around \$9,000,000.



COLOR BEARERS of the Air National Guard's 111th Fighter Interceptor Wing

## National Guard Dispute

Heated Controversy Revolves Around Training Policies and Korean War Role of a Proud Military Group

THE National Guard's role in our country's military setup has long been a source of controversy, and in recent weeks the dispute has become far more heated than usual. The bitterness is a result of 2 events:

(1) On January 14, Army Secretary Wilber Brucker issued orders requiring new National Guard recruits—beginning next April 1—to take 6 months' full-time training.

(2) On January 28, Defense Secretary Charles Wilson made a statement which, to the Guard and its supporters, seemed highly insulting.

National Guard leaders argue that Secretary Brucker's order, if put into effect, will work an unnecessary hardship on their organization. They use Secretary Wilson's statement in an effort to show that many defense officials are prejudiced against the Guard.

What, exactly, is the National Guard?

This proud organization traces its ancestry back to the local defense groups that were formed in our colonies—long before America became independent. It is controlled jointly by the federal and state governments.

Under present peacetime conditions, National Guard duties take up a comparatively small part of each member's time. He attends regular drills and training sessions, but is also free to carry on his usual civilian activities.

In peacetime, National Guard units operate mainly as state organizations. Governors often call them into action to help cope with floods and other natural disasters, or with riots and similar disturbances.

However, these National Guard groups are trained and equipped according to federal standards, and they receive financial support from the U. S. government. In time of war or other national emergency, they can be called into full-time active service as part of the U. S. armed forces. The entire Guard saw active duty in World War II, but not in the Korean War.

Today's National Guard, consisting of Army and Air units, has a total strength of about 470,000.

What are the facts and arguments as to the Guard's record during the Korean War?

Some—but not all—of the Guard's (Concluded on page 2)

## Western Europe Works for Unity

Nations Plan to Cooperate in Producing Atomic Power and Spurring Trade

A UNITED States of Europe may some day appear on the map. Developments now taking place may lead to such a federation before many years.

Real strides are being taken toward more cooperation among the countries of western Europe. They include France, West Germany, Italy, Great Britain, and the Benelux countries (Belgium, Netherlands, and Luxembourg). Their total area of about 500,000 square miles is approximately one-sixth the area of the United States. But their population of 212,000,000 is much greater than our 170,000,000.

Trade and peacetime atomic power are the areas in which big efforts are now being made for close cooperation. These nations are already working together in defense matters and, except for Britain, in coal and steel production. Cooperation in all these fields—many observers think—is bound to draw the countries closer together and lead, in time, to a single government.

There has been talk of a united Europe for centuries. Napoleon of France and Hitler of Germany tried to achieve unification through force. In World War II, the communists seized eastern Europe and later tried to get control of western parts of the continent. While these attempts to unify Europe through force failed, today's campaign for unification through peaceful change is making good headway.

Happenings of the past dozen years have encouraged these nations to work together. Looking at the war destruction in their lands after World War II, many European statesmen felt that it would be only a matter of time until new conflicts broke out if the area remained divided into small competing countries. It was also painfully obvious to these leaders, as they tried to rebuild the economic life of their countries, that they were hampered by trade barriers.

As Russia began to move aggressively into eastern Europe, the nations in the western part of the continent saw that they were too weak—working singly—to insure their defense or independence. They banded together in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to survive.

Events of 1956 spurred on further cooperation. Egypt's seizure of the Suez Canal and the failure of the British-French policy in the Suez area brought home to European countries how little power they possess today. Earlier, the loss of overseas colonies had deprived Britain, France, and the

(Concluded on page 6)



# National Guard

(Concluded from page 1)

units were mobilized for that conflict. About 37 per cent of the Army National Guard (by far the largest branch of this organization) and 84 per cent of the Air National Guard were called into active federal service.

During the Korean War, youths in the 17-to-18½ age group were allowed to join the Guard as volunteers—as is the case today. If they performed their National Guard work satisfactorily, they were exempt from the regular Selective Service draft.

Whenever a young man's Guard unit was mobilized, he went on active duty. If his unit was *not* mobilized, he was able to remain at home, continuing in school or on his civilian job.

People who criticize the Guard's Korean War record argue as follows:

"In a large number of cases, young National Guard members saw no full-time active military service. This is why Defense Secretary Wilson, late last month, called the Guard's enlistment program 'a sort of scandal during the Korean War, a draft-dodging business.'

"Secretary Wilson said that he wasn't criticizing the *individuals* who enlisted in the National Guard during the Korean conflict. But he argued that the *system* was unfair, because it gave certain young men 'easier' treatment than others received.

"The Defense Secretary is well known for his habit of speaking bluntly—for saying what he thinks regardless of possible consequences. The National Guard is a politically powerful organization, and Wilson was fully aware of that fact when he made his statement. It took a great deal of courage for him to criticize what he regards as an unfair feature of the Guard's role in the Korean War."

## Opposite View

National Guard spokesmen reply as follows:

"Wilson linked such terms as 'scandal' and 'draft-dodging' with young men who volunteered for membership in the National Guard. President Eisenhower certainly made an understatement when he called the Defense Secretary's remark 'very unwise.'

"It is by act of Congress that youths receive the privilege of choosing National Guard service. If this form of service wasn't sufficiently valuable to America during the Korean War, why did Congress permit such a choice?

"Anyone who joins the Guard is making himself available for duty. No blame should be placed on a member whose unit, even in wartime,



FATHER, with over 20 years of service, gives some advice to his son, who has spent 6 years in the National Guard

doesn't happen to be mobilized.

"National Guard leaders were ignored when they sought active duty for their entire organization during the Korean conflict. But many Guardsmen and Guard units *did* go to Korea, where they served with distinction."

*What kind of training do National Guard members now receive, in comparison with that given in other military organizations?*

All Guardsmen must attend weekly training sessions, averaging about 3 or 4 hours each. They receive pay for this and other time which is devoted to Guard activities.

Every member must spend 15 days per year in summer camp.

Officers and other key members of Guard units must spend some additional time in training.

Large numbers of Guardsmen, in order to qualify for promotions, attend regular service schools or take correspondence courses in military subjects.

Young men of 17 to 18½ who join the Guard under present rules must normally continue to serve until they reach 28. (Or they can spend 6 months in full-time training with one of the armed forces, plus 7½ years in the Guard.)

A young man of draft age can meet his military obligations in about 30 or 40 ways, including National Guard service. Here are some examples:

(1) *The draft.* Under present regulations, a draftee spends 2 years on

active duty, 3 years in the "ready reserve," and 1 year in the "standby reserve." Numerous ready reserve units conduct training programs similar to that of the National Guard.

(2) *Six-month reserve* in the Army, Air Force, Marines, or Coast Guard. Youths who choose this program spend 6 months on active duty plus 7½ years in the reserve forces.

(3) *Navy Enlisted Reserve* calls for 2 years' active duty and 4 years in reserve.

(4) *National Guard*, which we have already discussed in detail. This is the only military organization of any size which—up to the present—has not been *requiring* at least 6 months of full-time active duty.

*A change in the rules on Army National Guard training has now been ordered. What are the arguments for and against it?*

First, let's see exactly what has been done. The January 14 order affects nearly all Army reserve organizations in one way or another. But most of all it affects the National Guard.

It declares that every young man who joins the Army National Guard on or after next April 1 must receive 6 months' training on active duty. Afterward, he will participate in a training program similar to that which the Guard now conducts. His *total* period of required National Guard service will be shortened.

National Guard leaders are making a strenuous fight against the new ruling. They argue:

"Under present regulations, large numbers of youths join the Guard so that they can fulfill their military obligations and—at the same time—continue their schooling. If required to take 6 months' basic training soon after enlistment, they won't be able to stay in school. They will see less advantage in joining the Guard, and so its strength will decline.

"The National Guard is an organization with real roots in the states and communities. It helps cope with local emergencies. Also, it can spring to action in time of war. America cannot afford to permit any measures that would weaken the Guard.

"For various reasons, other sections of the armed forces constantly seek to

cast slurs upon the National Guard. They argue that it is not adequately trained. Actually, the Guard's present training program keeps it in a high state of preparedness.

"We would not object to a 3-month basic training period for all young Guard recruits—a period short enough to be completed during summer vacation. But we oppose any training requirement that would interrupt schooling and thereby tend to discourage Guard enlistments."

People who differ with National Guard spokesmen argue as follows:

"Such highly qualified military authorities as President Eisenhower and Army Chief of Staff Maxwell Taylor strongly urge a 6-month active duty period for new National Guard members. Eisenhower says that the Guard will never be 'the kind of force we need' until its recruits start receiving 'at least 6 months of good, hard basic training.'

## Essential Group

"It is true that America should have a large and strong National Guard. But ways must be found to provide enough Guardsmen and—meanwhile—make sure that these men receive sufficient instruction.

"There is no fairness about a defense program which compels large numbers of young men to serve on active duty for 6 months or longer, while others are not required to do so.

"It is, of course, impossible to treat everyone exactly alike. But the present inequality between National Guard trainees and other young servicemen is something which can and must be eliminated."

Certain observers have suggested a compromise settlement under which National Guard recruits would receive 6 months' basic instruction in 2 successive summer periods of 3 months each. Such an arrangement, it is argued, would not interfere with schoolwork. A measure to provide a program of this type for the Guard has already been introduced in Congress.

As these lines are written, it remains to be seen whether National Guard leaders and top-ranking defense officials will agree to endorse any such compromise. Congress, however, will make the final decision.

—By TOM MYER



CHARLES E. WILSON, Secretary of Defense, heads our military setup



MAJOR GENERAL E. A. Walsh, President of the National Guard Association



## Brotherhood Week

By Clay Coss

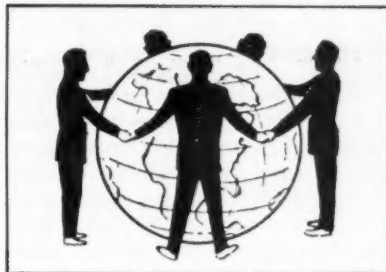
**N**ATIONAL Brotherhood Week is to be observed February 17 to 24. In schools, churches, and civic organizations, the problem of national unity will be discussed.

It is vital that, here in America, we should give thoughtful attention to this subject, for our country is made up of many races, nationalities, and religions. We shall remain unified and strong only so long as these groups live and work harmoniously together in an atmosphere of justice, fair play, and good will.

Benjamin Franklin was a wise man, and he stated the case about as well as it can be when he said: "We must all stand together, or assuredly we shall all hang separately."

On the whole, the various divisions of the American population have co-operated quite well; so well, in fact, that this nation has long been the envy and hope of oppressed peoples in every corner of the world. But it is often a difficult problem for people to live happily together, even when they are united by the bonds of race, color, or religion. The task, of course, is much harder in the case of widely differing groups.

It is not strange, therefore, that frictions should have developed in this country and that some of them are serious. The greatest hope of wip-



ing out these misunderstandings is through education and religion. Reasoning and spiritual guidance are the two most powerful weapons against human prejudice and strife.

All of us should ask ourselves such questions as these:

Do we truly believe in the Golden Rule? Do we want others to be treated as we would like to be treated, or do we seek special rights and privileges for ourselves?

Would we want members of our family, say a brother or sister, or one of our parents, to be given the same treatment that members of certain groups receive?

Do we judge people on their own qualities as individuals, or do we approve or disapprove of them because they belong to particular groups?

Do we feel as deeply about human injustices in our own neighborhoods, communities, and nation as we do about those in communist and other lands?

Finally, there is this point to consider: We in this country are greatly outnumbered in the world by people who differ from us. From a purely practical standpoint, will the examples we set now help to insure our future security and to avoid serious strife both within and beyond our borders?

Questions such as these merit careful thought by each of us, not only during Brotherhood Week, but every day of the year.



ROCK HUDSON (in uniform) helps to evacuate hundreds of orphans in "Battle Hymn," a true-to-life motion picture about the 1950-1953 war in Korea

## Radio-TV-Movies

**C**OLONEL Dean Hess was a minister before he became an Air Force pilot. The story of this kindly man who chose to be a warrior and then benefactor of hundreds of Korean children is the basis for the plot of Universal's new color picture, "Battle Hymn."

Rock Hudson plays the lead as Colonel Hess and Anna Kashfi is En Soon Yang, a young native woman who speaks English.

In the story, Hess is a minister in a small Ohio town. He has guilt feelings about the World War II accidental bombing of an orphanage. With the outbreak of the Korean War, he goes back into service and is assigned to head a training unit in Korea.

Hudson discovers Miss Kashfi while she is taking care of several South Korean orphans who are without food or shelter. Their plight moves him to get help for them and to establish an airlift to speed them out of the combat area.

After the war, the colonel and his wife return to the orphanage he has helped set up, and they find that his good deeds are remembered.

**ABC has a new Sunday program** that effectively combines a review of the week's news with a news conference. The program is seen at 8:30 p.m., EST, and is called *Open Hearing*.

Moderator John Secondari narrates a film review of the past 7 days' happenings. Then 2 figures who have featured prominently in the news of the week are introduced. They are questioned by a team of ABC commentators which includes Edward P. Morgan, Martin Agronsky, Richard Rendell, and John Edwards.

The first program's interview subjects were Senators John Sparkman of Alabama and William Knowland of California. Both the reporters and the guests will vary in future shows.

★

**There's a rebroadcast** coming up on NBC of a program worth seeing again. It is *Monganga*, a full hour report on a Kansas-born medical missionary. *Monganga* (the native word for "white doctor") was filmed in Lotumbe, an isolated village deep in the Belgian Congo. The time will be 9:30 p.m., EST, March 5.

## Our Readers Say—

*We do not attempt to balance arguments for and against each issue presented in this column as we do in the rest of the paper. Instead, the space is set aside for reader opinion, whatever it may be. If you disagree with what others say, write your views to this column.*

I would like to put in a good word for Charles E. Wilson, who deserves at least one supporter. In my opinion, he is being treated unfairly by Congress and the President for his recent remark that the National Guard was a "draft-dodging business" during the Korean conflict.

As Secretary of Defense, it is Wilson's duty to tell the American public what he thinks is right or wrong. To call for his resignation would be unwise and senseless. And I am a Democrat!

ALLEN W. GREENOUGH,  
Sioux City, Iowa

★

In your January 28th issue, someone wanted to know why other countries have athletes who've broken the 4-minute mile, and no one from the United States has. One reason might be that there are not enough people interested in track in this country.

CHARLES GREENE,  
Springfield, Missouri

If Congress would agree now to give the President the powers he has requested for the Middle East, he could take immediate action in case of an emergency. The saving of time is important, because Russia works fast, as proved by her suppression of the Hungarian revolt. Our country must be well prepared to act quickly in an emergency.

BETTY SUTHER,  
Concordia, Kansas

★

If filibustering is used to waste time and to prevent a good law from being passed, it should be replaced with something better.

Filibustering is also used in classrooms where certain students talk about a variety of subjects in order to avoid the main issue.

VIRGINIA ELDRIDGE,  
Morehead, Kentucky

★

In our state, 18-year-old boys and girls are allowed to vote, and it works out very well. People of this age are interested in political affairs. They also set a lively example for older people.

Since the future of our country rests entirely upon the shoulders of youth, the sooner one becomes active in governmental procedures, the better.

MARTHA BOND,  
Macon, Georgia

## Your Vocabulary

In each sentence below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Correct answers are given on page 8, column 4.

1. Freedom is one of the basic *tenets* (tēn'ēts) of democracy. (a) benefits (b) rewards (c) origins (d) principles.

2. A bad situation developed during the *ensuing* (ēn-sū'ing) years. (a) following (b) preceding (c) depression (d) prewar.

3. Jefferson and Lincoln were *implacable* (im-plāk'uh-b'l) foes of tyranny. (a) unsympathetic (b) unyielding (c) powerful (d) impatient.

4. This is no time for *bigotry* (big'uh-trē). (a) prejudice (b) lies (c) foolishness (d) disloyalty charges.

5. This has no *relevance* (rēl'uh-vāns) to the case. (a) background (b) solution (c) relation (d) importance.

6. The action was *instigated* (in'sti-gā-tēd) by Egypt. (a) investigated (b) held up (c) promoted and encouraged (d) vigorously defended.

7. Many bad conditions of the past have been *ameliorated* (uh-mēl'yō-rā-ted). (a) continued (b) brought back (c) worsened (d) improved.

## CURRENT AFFAIRS PUZZLE

Fill in numbered rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell the name of a geographical area.

1. Many lawmakers feel that Congress should tighten federal supervision of \_\_\_\_\_ spending.

2. Secretary Wilson has stirred up a dispute over the National Guard's role in the \_\_\_\_\_ War.

3. Capital of North Carolina.

4. Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg make up the \_\_\_\_\_ countries.

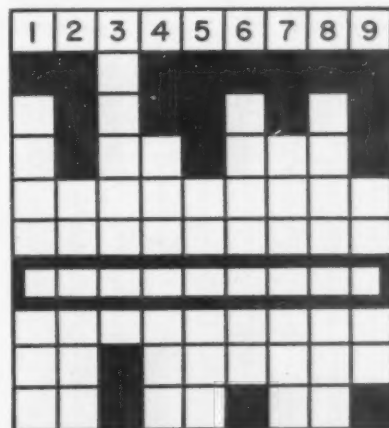
5. Frenchman who is working for a union of Europe.

6. European project for peacetime uses of atomic energy.

7. The proposed European Union would eliminate \_\_\_\_\_ among the nations involved.

8. Loss of overseas \_\_\_\_\_ since World War II has deprived Britain, France, and the Netherlands of substantial income and has made these countries weaker.

9. Belgian leader who is Secretary-General of NATO and who is working for European union.



## Last Week

HORIZONTAL: Singapore. VERTICAL: 1. Kashmir; 2. Okinawa; 3. spending; 4. Algeria; 5. inflation; 6. Cyprus; 7. Edison; 8. Jordan; 9. defense.



# The Story of the Week

## Monnet and Spaak

If existing plans for a United States of Europe succeed (see page 1 story), Jean Monnet and Paul-Henri Spaak will deserve a big share of the credit. Monnet of France and Spaak of Belgium have long been in the forefront in moves to unite the divided continent.

Monnet, 68, heads a group of European citizens that works for a union of the continent. He is also author of a plan, under which Europe would cooperate in developing atomic energy, that is now under study by European leaders.

Monnet is an economist by training and is a successful businessman in his country. He has also found time to serve his country on many different overseas missions since World War I. During World War II, when his country was occupied by Nazi Germany, Monnet fought for a free France in North Africa and elsewhere. Since the war's end, he has devoted much of his time to working for a united Europe.

Spaak, 58, heads the European Customs Union Committee (ECUC), and is Secretary-General of NATO. As ECUC leader, he works for an end to trade barriers among European countries. In his NATO post, Spaak helps achieve close military and economic cooperation among all members of that defense group.

A lawyer by training, Spaak entered Belgian politics early in life. He has held many top posts in his country's government, including that of premier. He was the first president of the United Nations General Assembly in 1946. Since then, he has worked hard for a union of Western Europe.

## Campaign Spending

Under present laws governing election campaigns, political parties and other groups are instructed to tell Congress about all their expenditures for political purposes. Individuals are not supposed to contribute more than \$5,000 to any one political group. The national committees of our parties are not supposed to spend more than \$3,000,000 apiece during any one election campaign.

A Senate committee, which has been investigating campaign spending, says these rules have not been strictly kept. The committee points out, for instance, that Republicans and Democrats together say they spent about \$33,000,000 for campaign purposes

last year. Many observers believe the 2 parties actually spent from 2 to 4 times that amount in 1956. This was possible because the laws on political spending are full of loopholes.

It is generally agreed that a \$3,000,000 limit on spending by the national committees is far too low in these days of expensive radio and television campaigning. Actually, last year the 2 parties together spent close to \$9,500,000 on radio and TV time alone.

A number of lawmakers are now asking Congress to make changes in our laws governing campaign spending. Among other proposals, they are asking for (1) an increase in the amount of money that political parties may spend in campaigns with strict supervision over expenditures; and (2) definite rules on how much money an individual, corporation, or labor union may contribute to the campaign chest of any party or candidate.

## For Ex-Presidents

From now on, former American Presidents will get a life-long pension of \$25,000 a year if the U. S. House of Representatives approves a measure already passed by the Senate. In addition, the plan calls for \$10,000 a year for the widow of a President.

The Senate-approved measure would also provide ex-Presidents with office space in the nation's capital and funds to meet the cost of running such an office. This provision is designed to help former Presidents meet the expenses involved when they are called upon to give advice to top government officials or to perform other services to the nation.

At present, there are 2 living former Presidents. They are Herbert Hoover, who was in the White House from 1929 to 1933, and Harry Truman, from 1945 to 1953.

There are 3 living widows of Presidents. They are Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, and Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt. Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Roosevelt now receive pensions of \$5,000 a year, provided by special congressional action.

## "Voice" Invites Visitors

From its headquarters in Washington, D. C., the Voice of America gives the people of other countries our version of American life to combat communist propaganda about us. Some 75 programs, ranging in length from 15 minutes to 1 hour, are broadcast daily in more than 40 languages.



VOICE OF AMERICA reporters broadcasting news of the free world for Latvia, which Soviet Russia controls. The "Voice"—run by the U. S. government—offers guided tours for visitors through its Washington, D. C., studios (see story).

The Voice of America employs around 1,600 people. Many are announcers, able to speak various languages fluently. Others write scripts. Still others run the complicated broadcasting equipment.

If you are planning to visit Washington this spring, you can see the "Voice" at work. Tours of the agency's studios are held each day, Monday through Friday, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

If your class wishes to go on a special group tour, it may be scheduled by writing in advance to Mr. Joseph L. Newman, Public Information Office, U. S. Information Agency, Washington 25, D. C. Indicate the date of your trip to the nation's capital, the time you prefer for a tour, and the number in your group.

## What Ford Thinks

Auto maker Henry Ford II feels we should do business with Russia's satellites, including Red China, and even send aid to some of them. He called for this change in American policy in a speech delivered to businessmen a short time ago.

Mr. Ford argues that our present policies of having little or nothing to do with the Red satellites plays right into Moscow's hands, for it strengthens Russia's control over them. If we deal with these lands, he believes, we shall make it possible for our ideas to spread there and we might help make the Soviet-dominated countries less dependent than at present on Moscow.

Mr. Ford added in his speech: "Maybe the people of Red China are just as anxious to get rid of the yoke of communism as the Hungarians have demonstrated they were. Should not we give them a chance—or at least some alternative to their present tie with the Kremlin?"

Some Americans agree with Mr. Ford's views on the satellites, while others do not. His opponents say:

"Trading or sending aid to communist lands would only strengthen these countries and make them better able to help Russia carry out its aim of world conquest. Such assistance from us would not benefit the great masses of people living in the satellites.

"Besides, wouldn't such a change

in policy lead to our recognition of the Red Chinese regime? That government sent armies to fight our men in North Korea and refuses to free a number of Americans still held in its jails. Because of these and other crimes against us, we should not recognize Red China nor trade with her."

What are your views on this issue? Send your opinions to the letters column of this paper.

## Overseas Oil Shipments

Senate investigators are trying to find out why U. S. emergency oil shipments to Europe have been inadequate. Since our emergency overseas oil shipments began last fall, American producers have not been supplying the continent with enough petroleum to meet its needs.

The Senate group is also checking into recent price boosts at home and abroad on gasoline and other oil products. American producers put higher price tags on their products after Europe was hit by an oil shortage, caused by the closing down of the Suez Canal last fall.

Meanwhile, President Eisenhower has asked producers to step up oil shipments to Europe and to refrain from making further price increases on their products. Unless these aims can be reached through voluntary action of the producers, the President warned, Uncle Sam might have to regulate prices and shipments.

Oil producers say they are sending as much petroleum to Europe as they can without causing serious shortages at home. They also argue that higher costs of producing additional quantities of oil have made price boosts necessary.

## Immigration Issue

The McCarran-Walter law, which governs the admission of foreigners to our shores, permits about 155,000 persons a year to come here from abroad. It provides for a "quota system" under which other countries are allotted a certain number or "quota" of individuals allowed to come to the United States.

Sometimes there are nations which don't send as many people as their quota allows. In other countries,



JEAN MONNET, French political leader, seeks European cooperation



PAUL-HENRI SPAAK, Belgium's Foreign Minister, urges Europe to unite



more people want to come here than is permitted by their quota.

Congress is now going over President Eisenhower's proposed changes in this immigration law. Among other things, the President wants 3 important changes to be made:

(1) Make the quota system more flexible.

(2) Increase the total annual number of immigrants who can come to our country by 65,000.

(3) Make special provision to permit as many as 67,000 refugees from communist lands, such as Hungary, to come here each year, at least on a temporary basis. Later, Congress could decide whether these people would be allowed to stay permanently.

A stiff fight is expected on Capitol Hill over the President's immigration proposals. Some congressmen support the White House plans. A number of lawmakers argue that the President's suggestions don't go far enough in relaxing our rules for admitting foreigners. Still other legislators contend that we shouldn't permit increased immigration and that no changes at all are needed in the McCarran-Walter law.

### In the Middle East

The United Nations has thus far succeeded in getting Israel to withdraw from most Egyptian territories taken by Jewish troops during last fall's fight with Egypt. But Israel has refused to leave Gaza, a narrow strip of land between the Jewish land and the Mediterranean Sea. Israelis have also stayed on at outposts in Egypt's Sinai Peninsula near the Gulf of Aqaba—a waterway that extends from the southern tip of Israel to the Red Sea.

Israel says she will hold these territories until the UN gives assurances that Egypt will never again use Gaza as a staging area for commando raids on the Jewish land. The Israelis want similar guarantees to safeguard Jewish shipping in the Gulf of Aqaba. In the past, Arab guns on the Sinai shore prevented Israeli ships from using the waterway.

Egypt insists that Israel withdraw her troops from Egyptian territories immediately. The Arabs have thus far refused to agree to Israel's conditions for removing her troops from these areas.

The UN has repeatedly called on Israel to withdraw her troops from Gaza and the Sinai outposts. But the world body has also agreed to work for Egyptian guarantees to safeguard Israel's rights.

Last week, the UN was still trying to get both Egypt and Israel to work out a compromise solution of their differences. Arab leaders were urging members of the world body to cut off trade with Israel (which would be an economic boycott) unless that country removes all her troops from Egypt. But supporters of Israel are fighting against such "one-sided, unfair action by the UN."

### Next Week's Articles

Unless unforeseen developments arise, the main articles next week will deal with (1) development of atomic energy for peacetime uses, and (2) France and Algeria.



TOP U. S. TRACK STARS, Arnie Sowell (left) and Tom Courtney

## SPORTS

ONE of the most exciting rivalries in sports is that between trackmen Arnie Sowell and Tom Courtney. Their races in the indoor winter meets in eastern cities have been thrilling to spectators.

Courtney and Sowell are among the world's fleetest runners at distances ranging from a half mile to 1,000 yards. They have raced each other more than 15 times over the past few years. Sowell has won a few more victories than Courtney, but the latter triumphed in their most important race—the 800-meter event in last fall's Olympic Games. Courtney's victory set a new Olympic record of 47.7 seconds.

Tom seems to do his best running out-of-doors. Arnie has generally proved better on indoor tracks. On the first 3 occasions they met this winter, Sowell triumphed.

Many of their early meetings were in college competition. Tom—now in the U. S. Army—formerly competed for Fordham University. His home is in Livingston, New Jersey. Arnie was a standout in track at the University of Pittsburgh. He is a native of that Pennsylvania city.

## THE LIGHTER SIDE

A basketball player on a small college team had so many girl friends that he broke every training rule, so he found himself benched for the big game of the season. His team was on the short end of a 50-46 score in the last period as all the girls in the stands stood up screaming: "We want Garrett! We want Garrett!"

The coach pointed a finger at Garrett and motioned for him to warm up. Garrett began prancing back and forth in front of the stands, swinging his arms



HUDSON—BEN ROTH AGENCY  
"Please stop following me around!"

## Pro and Con Unpopular Foreign Visitors

**The issue:** Is it a wise policy for President Eisenhower to invite dictatorial leaders, such as King Saud of Arabia and Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia, to visit our country?

**Pro.** Yes, it is. Whenever the President believes that face-to-face talks with any foreign leader may help to serve our national interests or the cause of peace, he should arrange such discussions. If the meetings can be held at the White House, it is much easier for Eisenhower than if he has to travel abroad.

There are good reasons why the President wanted to talk with the rulers of Arabia and Yugoslavia. Here are several:

Saud is a powerful man. Our allies in Europe would be in a bad way without Arabian oil. We would be weakened if we had to give up our air base in Arabia. King Saud can also help or hurt U. S. relations with other Arab nations.

Tito's determination to be free of Moscow rule has done much to stir up unrest in eastern Europe, and hence to weaken Russia. He favors independence for Soviet satellites.

Leaders in Moscow undoubtedly dislike both Tito and Saud as much as many Americans do.

**Con.** It's a mistake to base all our decisions on so-called practical considerations rather than on moral grounds. We are the outstanding world leader of today and should set a good example for other nations.

Saud and Tito are both tyrants. Tito deals undemocratically with all his people, but he has been particularly cruel to the Roman Catholic Church. Saud enjoys unsurpassed luxury, but most of his people live no better than serfs, and he has waged a fanatical campaign against Israel.

When we invite such men to our country and stage lavish demonstrations in their behalf, we increase

their power and prestige, and seem to approve their actions. At the same time, we offend American Catholics and Jews who feel bitter over the way followers of their religions have been mistreated by these unscrupulous leaders.

**Pro.** There's no question that Tito and Saud are dictators and tyrants. Nevertheless, they share certain of our feelings toward Russia.

Saud hates communism and fears Soviet aggression in the Middle East. Tito is a communist, but he doesn't want Moscow to rule small Red lands.

**Con.** It is very dangerous to place any reliance whatever on leaders of this type. They'll appear to cooperate with us for temporary advantages, but probably won't be around when the chips are down.

**Pro.** We've got to run that risk. Many of the nations cooperating with us now are undemocratic. These include a number of Latin American lands. Some may not support us in a showdown, but many will.

You can't be too sure or choosy about your foreign associates. A nation may be a friend today and an enemy tomorrow. In World War II, Russia and China were our allies, whereas Germany, Italy, and Japan were our enemies. Today, each of these nations has changed its position.

**Con.** The reason that West Germany, Italy, and Japan have switched over to our side is that they were formerly fascist dictatorships and are now democracies. So long as they remain democratic, we can count much more on their support in case of war than we can on such countries as Yugoslavia and Arabia.

Another fact to keep in mind is this: foreign leaders aren't going to be for or against us on the basis of whether we invite them here. Their decision will depend on whether they think it is in their best interests to work with us or with Russia.

**Pro.** That's partly true. Every nation, including ours, gives serious consideration to its own interests. But if a country is on the borderline, or in a neutral position, our attitude may make a big difference in its policy.

**Con.** If the President feels impelled to invite undesirable leaders here, he should do so on a strictly business basis. There should be no big demonstrations, no publicity, no fanfare. It would be better not to have them at all; but, if they come, at least there should be nothing done to boost their power and influence.

**Pro.** Our public demonstrations of friendliness toward Saud won us additional friends in the Middle East, thereby weakening Russia's position there. The cancellation of Tito's trip, on the other hand, weakened our position with him and thus strengthened Russia in that country. Leaders in Moscow were unhappy over Saud's visit and happy over our refusal to invite Tito.

**Con.** The fact remains that you can't get rid of evil leaders by giving the appearance of being their buddies. Instead, you strengthen them and their evil systems of government.



# Western Europe Aims for Unity

(Concluded from page 1)

Netherlands of substantial income, and made them weaker.

Many western European leaders are now convinced that their countries must band together if their region is to have the size, wealth, and power necessary for influence in world affairs. Among those who are advocating further unity are Jean Monnet, French political leader; Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of West Germany; and Paul-Henri Spaak, Belgian statesman.

Greater prosperity at home is another goal which these leaders feel that a closer union will help achieve. Their

trade arrangements with her Commonwealth lands (Australia, India, Canada, and others), which make it impossible for her to cooperate fully in the European plan. To the extent that she can work with her European neighbors on trade, however, Britain intends to do so.

In other words, Britain and the 6 countries on the continent will act as a single nation on trade within their combined borders. But on commerce with other parts of the world, the British will continue to act independently. Since Britain has always followed a "go-it-alone" trade policy in

of coal are limited. Moreover, the closing of the Suez Canal has shown how risky it is to depend on Middle East oil as a major fuel.

Today western Europe depends on the outside world for 25 per cent of its fuel. This dependence is expected to jump to 45 per cent in less than 20 years unless nuclear power is developed to light buildings and run factories. Thus, leaders of these lands want to start producing atomic power on a commercial basis as soon as possible.

Great Britain does not intend to join Euratom. The British are far ad-

Still another cooperating agency is the Western European Union. This group provides for cooperation in commerce, education, and defense. It was through the Western European Union that West Germany was brought into the Atlantic alliance of free nations.

The spade work done by these groups is helping smooth the way for the trade and nuclear energy proposals. Nevertheless, supporters of these programs know that they still face serious obstacles. Before either project can get started, it must be approved by the parliament in each of the participating countries.

Unquestionably there is still considerable opposition to programs leading toward a unified Europe. Each nation has its own language, customs, and history.

Moreover, there are ancient enmities—for example, the rivalry between France and Germany. In the past 90 years, these countries have fought 3 wars. It may take a long time before fears and suspicions between the 2 nations can be completely eliminated. Many people are bound to object to cooperation with old enemies.

Although the living standards in Europe as a whole would probably rise through the proposed trade program, more prosperous countries in this area fear that their standards would be dragged down by less well-to-do nations.

## Barriers on Trade

Some businesses oppose the elimination of trade barriers. If their goods were not protected by high tariffs, certain manufacturers feel that they might face too tough competition from imported goods.

The long-time reluctance of Britain to cooperate with the countries on the continent was formerly considered a major obstacle to European unification. Now, though, the British are showing a greater willingness than ever before to work closely with their European neighbors.

In fact, West Germany may pose more of a problem today than does Britain. Though Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of West Germany is a strong supporter of western European unity, some of his countrymen fear that stronger ties with the free world might hurt their chances of unifying all of Germany. They are likely to think carefully before doing anything that might prolong their nation's divided existence.

France also poses certain problems. A stumbling block on the trade agreement is the French territories in Africa. The French want these underdeveloped lands to be included in the trade area, but there is some opposition to this idea.

The United States strongly supports moves toward European unity. We think that increased cooperation among Europe's free lands is necessary for peace and prosperity. Our leaders are convinced that a strong federation of countries, acting as one, could stand up to the threat posed by the Soviet Union.

Certain Americans feel that the proposed trade pact among the western European lands might make it harder for us to sell our goods overseas. Such a pact would naturally favor the participating nations rather than outsiders. Others think, however, that a stronger, more prosperous Europe would, in the long run, buy more goods from the United States than it now does. —By HOWARD SWEET



SEVEN EUROPEAN nations are considering the possibility of greater cooperation among themselves. Their total population, 212,000,000, is about 42,000,000 greater than ours. Total area, 543,000 square miles, compares with our 3,022,387.

countries are mostly small and have limited resources. Products purchased from outside are often expensive because of high tariff rates. Tariffs and other trade restrictions have tended to discourage buying and selling of goods among nations.

Recently representatives of the countries shown in black on the map accompanying this article have discussed plans for stimulating trade. This week the prime ministers of France, Italy, West Germany, and the Benelux lands are scheduled to meet in Paris to put the final touches on a trade treaty.

Under the proposal, the 6 nations will cut their tariffs on goods sold to one another. Tariffs will be reduced according to a careful plan. They will go down about 30 per cent in 4 years, and will be eliminated entirely in 12 to 17 years.

In dealing with outside countries, the 6 nations will agree on common tariff rates. Therefore, they will be acting just as a single nation would on trade, both among themselves and with other lands.

Britain will not join—completely—with the 6 nations of the continent but has indicated she will cooperate to a large degree. She has special

the past, observers feel that her participation in the new project, even though limited, represents a big boost for European cooperation.

These observers think that the plan will have many benefits. Elimination of tariff rates will—it is said—mean that each country, instead of trying to be self-sufficient, will produce only what it makes best. Factories will have a single region with a population greater than that of the United States in which to sell their products. The prices of many goods—it is thought—will drop, and living standards will rise.

Another form of cooperation expected to develop is in the field of atomic energy. If approved, the nuclear project known as Euratom (a word coined from *Europe* and *atom*) will combine the atomic resources of France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg. They will work together in building atomic plants for peacetime purposes.

The high cost of working with atomic energy is one reason these countries are pooling their resources to build a single nuclear industry. Another is the fuel shortage which they face. Western Europe's supplies

vanced in nuclear planning, and choose to continue on their own program. They do take a friendly interest in their neighbors' planning, though, and may advise the Euratom countries on the nuclear project.

In setting up their trade and nuclear programs, western Europe's leaders have been encouraged by the success of a number of other cooperative ventures. For example, the European Community for Coal and Steel has been in operation since 1952.

In this group, France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg charge one another exactly the same price for coal and steel products, free of tariffs. Since the organization was set up, the production of coal and steel products has climbed substantially.

Another group helping pave the way for unity is the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC). It was set up in 1948 to help the United States distribute aid to Europe. It has encouraged the nations of non-communist Europe to work together to increase trade. At present it is exploring the idea of having all its 17 member nations stimulate trade among themselves by a tariff-cutting project.



# Celebration in Mexico

## Southern Land Recalls Origin of Independence

MEXICO is celebrating gaily this month. Just 100 years ago, the country at our southern frontier announced a new constitution. The document was the first to deal seriously with the rights of Mexicans to personal freedom and justice in the courts.

Provisions of the constitution of February 5, 1857, were not carried out very well, it is true. There was civil war. Religious institutions were persecuted. France invaded Mexico. Supported by the French, Maximilian of Austria was named Emperor in 1864. He ruled with difficulty and was executed by opponents in 1867.

Although the constitution was not observed much of the time, it is dear to Mexicans. It amounted to a declaration of independence. It served as a model for the Constitution of 1917, under which the Republic of Mexico is now governed.

Disorder and dictatorship existed at times after 1917, but Mexico was on the way to lawful government. Today, under President Adolfo Ruiz Cortines, the country seems to be on a sound footing. Both men and women vote in elections for President and for members of a 2-house congress. The people are enjoying freedoms that were promised 100 years ago.

To the United States, a stable Mexico is welcome. We've fought over frontiers in years past. In 1917, U. S. forces invaded Northern Mexico to try—unsuccessfully, as it turned out—to capture Pancho Villa. He was a bandit who had made raids in our country.

In 1938, Mexico seized oil properties in which United States businessmen had invested millions of dollars. Bad feeling resulted. It was largely wiped out in 1944, when the Mexican government agreed to pay former owners of the oil properties for their losses.

Today, the United States and Mexico work well together. We are the biggest purchaser of Mexican exports,

and the southern land buys most of the goods it needs from us.

We've heard jokes in past years about Mexicans who say *mañana*—tomorrow—when asked to do a job. If that suggestion of laziness were true in the past, it is not so now. *Today*—not tomorrow—is the word that characterizes Mexico at present. The nation is busy planning, working, building.

With a population of 30,000,000, Mexico has long been called a poor land. Today, the nation is beginning to prosper. Its trade with other countries is increasing. Money earned from exports is making it possible for Mexico to buy trucks, tractors, and raw materials she needs.

Cotton is a big money earner. The entire 1956 crop was sold quickly to foreign buyers. Coffee is a second profitable product.

One of the world's richest nations in minerals, Mexico has silver, gold, lead, copper, zinc, and manganese. Sale of the metals is an important source of income. Oil is exported. Petroleum exports probably will rise this year as the Latin American land helps supply Europe—which has been cut off from normal Middle Eastern oil shipments by closing of the Suez Canal.

Mexico still has many poor people, despite the signs of overall prosperity. Farmers in northern states were hard hit by drought in 1956. Many workers barely make a living wage. Still, on the average, Mexicans are earning more money than in past years.

Health is still a serious problem, for there are far too few doctors and hospitals. Malaria, tuberculosis, and other diseases take many lives.

Big strides are being made in education. Ten years ago, nearly 6 of every 10 Mexicans could not read or write. The figure has now been reversed. Six of every 10 can read and write. Education is free and compulsory between the ages of 6 and 16.

With an area of 760,373 square miles, Mexico is about a fourth as large as the United States. A plateau runs down the middle of the country. Mountains lie on both the west and east sides of the plateau. The climate, pleasant most of the time, and beautiful scenery attract many U. S. tourists every year. —By TOM HAWKINS



HENRY JACKSON, Democrat of Washington, is serving his first Senate term

## Personality in Congress

### Henry (Scoop) Jackson

RESIDENTS along one route in Everett, Washington, about 1921 often greeted the newspaper carrier boy with a friendly: "Hello, Scoop."

The nickname stuck. The lad who carried papers—Henry Jackson—is now Democratic senator from the state of Washington. He is still called "Scoop" by those who know him well.

As a youngster, he was given the nickname by neighbors. It was inspired by a comic-strip character who did the planning for his pals—and loafed while they carried out his ideas.

The youthful "Scoop" seems to have been much like Mark Twain's *Tom Sawyer*. Sawyer was the lad who talked his playmates into white-washing a picket fence—while he took it easy.

The senator today certainly does a lot of planning of political strategy, but he is by no means a loafer. He keeps busy all the time. It may be said that he's scored his share of "scoops" in politics—by winning elections over competitors and rising high in his career at a youthful age. He has never lost an election.

The son of Norwegian immigrants, he worked his way through the University of Washington and managed the basketball team. He earned his law degree in 1935, at the age of 23. At 24 he was well started in politics as a campaigner for President Franklin Roosevelt's election to a second term. At 26, Jackson won his first political office—that of prosecuting attorney for his home county in Washington—Snohomish County.

The one-time newsboy was first elected to the U. S. House of Representatives in 1940 at age 28. He was re-elected 5 times—so he has served 6 terms in the House. He won his seat in the Senate in 1952 at age 40. His term ends in January 1959.

In the Senate election, Jackson defeated his Republican opponent by a margin of around 135,000 votes. In so doing, he topped all other Democratic candidates for office in his state in 1952. His margin of victory compared with a majority of 105,000 that Washington gave Dwight Eisenhower for a first term in the Presidency.

In praising Jackson's vote-getting record, a newsman wrote in 1953 that the senator "talks to everybody and

gets everywhere" in his state. "Not only did he tour every county before the primary and again before the election—he actually toured the state again after the election to thank the voters."

During his years in Congress, Jackson generally has supported measures favored by the Democratic Party. He has voted for a number of bills presented by the Eisenhower administration, but he has also differed sharply with the administration on important legislation.

Here is how the Washingtonian has stood on several leading issues:

**Defense.** He has consistently urged increased spending to build up our armed forces. He has warned that the Soviet Union has made great gains in developing guided missiles, which could be used in an attack on our country. He contends that our country is not keeping pace. The administration says that the United States is fast developing missiles, and is holding its own in the race.

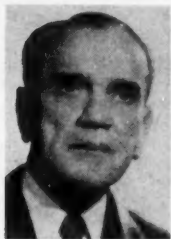
**Farm Aid.** Jackson is in favor of having the federal government support farm prices at higher levels than those approved by the administration and now in effect.

**Public Power Projects.** Jackson has consistently fought for the full development of our rivers. He has favored private, or local action on those sites suitable only for producing electric power. But he has consistently supported federal development of those sites where flood control, navigation, and irrigation projects are combined with power production.

**Atomic Energy.** Jackson has worked to promote development of atomic energy for peacetime use, and on occasion has urged the administration to speed up atomic programs.

Jackson was a member of the Senate committee which held hearings on the dispute between the Army and Republican Senator Joseph McCarthy in 1954—hearings that were widely publicized over television networks.

The senator is highly popular in the nation's capital at social gatherings, and is well liked by his colleagues. He is too busy for sports as a rule, but he does like an occasional game of softball. He will be 45 in May. He is unmarried.—By TOM HAWKINS



Ruiz Cortines

WIDE WORLD

and for members of a 2-house congress. The people are enjoying freedoms that were promised 100 years ago.

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MEXICO'S AREA, 760,373 square miles, is about a fourth that of the United States. Population of the land just south of us is about 30,000,000.



## Career for Tomorrow - - - In Pro Baseball

IN most sections of the country, spring weather and baseball are still some weeks away. But the major league players are already preparing for their annual spring practice games in Florida, Arizona, and elsewhere.

If your skill on the diamond has led you to dream of a career in professional baseball, you should look over the prospects carefully before you take the plunge. Get the advice of competent coaches or professional ballplayers as to your chances for success in this field before you definitely make up your mind.

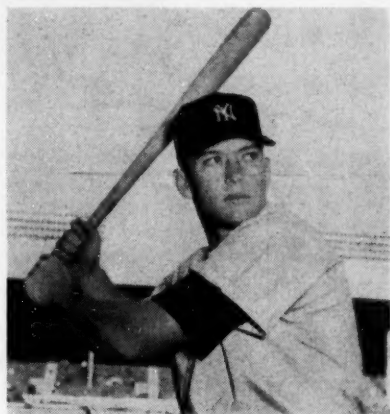
Remember, there are many more applicants each year than there are openings on the big ball clubs. Even the few who make the grade usually reach the end of their diamond careers in their middle or late thirties—an age when men in most fields hit their stride.

Hence, it is important for you to continue your schooling and learn a vocation that you can fall back on if you don't make the grade as a pro player, or if your baseball career ends within a short period of time. High school and college training will help you prepare for another line of work when your athletic career is over, and it will also be helpful in breaking into pro baseball. Major league scouts often check over high school and college players for new baseball talent.

Despite its disadvantages, there are big rewards to be had in a baseball career—for those who make the grade. These include fame, good salaries, and the thrill of scoring athletic triumphs.

Also, there are good pension funds for players who stay in the major leagues for at least 5 years, and who have passed their 50th birthday.

Your qualifications should, of course, include an exceptionally high degree of skill in playing the game. Your endurance must be good, for the



BASEBALL STAR Mickey Mantle

grind of playing day after day is taxing.

Getting started in baseball is not easy. You may be discovered by one of the major league scouts who are constantly on the lookout for promising talent. Or you may get a chance to take part in try-out sessions held throughout the country by major league teams.

Still another approach is to attend one of the privately operated baseball schools held each winter in the South.

Usually conducted by former major league players, the schools give 6 weeks or so of intensive coaching at a moderate fee. Addresses of these schools are given in advertisements appearing in *The Sporting News*, sold at most newsstands.

If you are successful in making the grade as a pro player and sign a contract with one of the baseball clubs, you will probably begin by playing with one of the minor teams. A berth on a major league team will come only after you have become a skilled player.

Your earnings, as a beginning minor league player, may be around \$200 or less a month, but will increase considerably if you do well. In the major leagues, the players earn at least \$6,000 a year. Such established players as Ted Williams and Stan Musial draw between \$80,000 and \$100,000 or more during a season. But most big league players never climb over the \$20,000 mark, and make this amount for only a few years.

Girls who are interested in baseball sometimes fill secretarial and clerical jobs in the business offices of professional clubs. Girls' professional softball teams are popular in some areas, but they do not offer much in the way of a career.

Further information can be obtained from coaches in your area. Some of the major league clubs publish booklets that describe opportunities for professional players. Write to your favorite team to see whether or not it has such a publication.

—By ANTON BERLE

## Historical Background - - Forming Our Union

THE countries of Western Europe must still overcome a number of big hurdles before they can hope to form a United States of Europe (see page 1 story). In certain respects, Europe is faced with problems that are similar to those that confronted our forefathers after they won their independence from England.

The colonies as states were at first unwilling to establish a really central government. Instead, they joined together in a weak cooperative arrangement under the Articles of Confederation, and set up the Continental Congress. This body had few powers to deal with national issues, and there was very little cooperation among the new states.

Each state, in fact, remained sovereign and independent. Each kept the power to make its own decisions on practically all matters. Each, for instance, made its own laws on trade and fixed tariff rates on goods brought in from the other states and from foreign countries. The Continental Congress lacked the power to regulate trade either among the states or between this country and other nations.

The Continental Congress could not collect taxes directly from the people. It had to ask the states for funds, and the requests were frequently ignored.

The lack of money almost wrecked our country just after we had won the Revolution. Our victorious Army had not been paid, and the soldiers demanded funds from Congress. They were in a rebellious mood, and only the intervention of George Washing-

ton prevented rioting that might have overthrown the infant Confederation government. The soldiers listened to Washington's plea to be patient and wait for payments that were their due.

Another big difficulty under the Confederation was the lack of national courts. The states quarreled among themselves over frontiers and the rights to control the use of rivers and lakes. Without a national court system, there was no way to settle the state disputes.

The Confederation had no strong chief executive. There was a President of the Congress, but he had no real executive powers. Congress and its committees tried to organize and operate an executive branch of government, but met with little success.

Thoughtful Americans saw that something had to be done, and they set out to work for the establishment

of a government that could act with authority. The writing of our present Constitution began in May 1787, at Philadelphia. It provided for our 3 branches of government—executive, legislative, and judicial. The Constitution also gave the national government power to collect taxes, and to take other essential action.

There was determined opposition to the new Constitution within several of the states. But through untiring work by such men as George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson, and others, the plan for the new government was adopted in 1788. In the following year, the new federal government began to operate.

Though we had serious difficulties at the start, we did have some advantages in building a union of states that Europe does not have. We have a common language, whereas the people of Europe speak a number of different tongues. It was easier for the early Americans to get together to settle their difficulties because they had shared the burden of fighting a common war for freedom.

In contrast, the European nations have fought many wars against one another. They will not soon forget their old enmities.

But Europe, like early America, has able leaders who are fighting for union. Some of these European leaders are mentioned elsewhere in this paper. The need for union on the European continent is, in many respects, as pressing today as it was for the 13 original states in our early history.

—By ANTON BERLE



UNCLE SAM lacked authority along a number of lines in the early days of our nation's history

## News Quiz

### Guard Dispute

1. Describe the system of joint federal and state control under which the National Guard operates.
2. Tell what Defense Secretary Wilson recently said about the Guard's Korean War role. Give arguments for and against him on this point.
3. Describe the present training program of the National Guard. How does it differ mainly from the programs of other major military organizations?
4. What change in the rules on National Guard training has now been ordered? Give arguments for and against it.
5. Tell of a compromise that may be worked out, with respect to future Guard training.
6. Who will make the final decision?

### Discussion

1. Concerning the Guard's role in the Korean conflict, are you inclined to agree with Secretary Wilson, or do you side with his critics? Give reasons for your answer.
2. Do you or do you not favor a change in National Guard training requirements? If so, what should it be? Explain your position.

### European Unity

1. What countries are working most vigorously toward cooperation in western Europe?
2. Why are many leaders convinced that cooperation is necessary?
3. Describe attempts now being made at trade cooperation.
4. What would the Euratom project do?
5. In what ways are various nations already working together?
6. Why do some people oppose steps leading toward a unified Europe?
7. How do U. S. leaders feel about the European cooperation programs?

### Discussion

1. Do you think that a United States of Europe will ever come into existence? Why or why not?
2. Do you believe that closer cooperation among the western European lands will benefit the free world? Give reasons for your answer.

### Miscellaneous

1. Why is it generally agreed that we need new legislation to regulate spending in political campaigns?
2. What are some provisions of a proposed pension plan for ex-Presidents?
3. Why is a Senate group investigating activities of our oil industry?
4. Tell about some changes President Eisenhower wants Congress to make in our immigration law.
5. Who are Jean Monnet and Paul-Henri Spaak?
6. Why does Henry Ford II think we should change our policies toward Russia's satellites? What do his opponents say? How do you feel about this issue?

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 "The 'Silent Revolution' in Europe," by Jean Monnet, *The New York Times Magazine*, February 3, 1957.

### Pronunciations

Aqaba—ä'kō-bā  
 Gaza—gā'zuh (or gā'zā)  
 Jean Monnet—zhān mawn-nē  
 Mañana—mā-nyā'nā  
 Paul-Henri Spaak—pawl ān-rē' spāk  
 Ruiz Cortines—rwēs core-tē'nēs  
 Sinai—sī'nī

### Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (d) principles; 2. (a) following; 3. (b) unyielding; 4. (a) prejudice; 5. (c) relation; 6. (c) promoted and encouraged; 7. (d) improved.